$$\Rightarrow h L(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(2-2i) h^{0} + (2i-1) h^{(1-0)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d \ln L(0)}{d \theta} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(2-8i) \frac{1}{\theta} - (8i-1) \frac{1}{1-\theta} \right] = \frac{1}{\theta} \left[2n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right] - \frac{1}{1-\theta} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} - n \right] = \frac{1}{1-\theta}$$

其中日>-1是栽菜数,(21,22,~)2n)是未自总体及的含量的的简单随机样外,
① 9的矩位计量自,

③ 8%最大似然,位计量 6人.

$$\widehat{P}_{X} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{2} (\theta+1) \chi (\chi-1)^{\theta} d\chi = \int_{1}^{2} \chi d(\chi-1)^{\theta+1} dx = 2 - \frac{1}{\theta+2} (\chi^{\theta+2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 - \frac{1}{\theta+2}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \chi (\chi-1)^{\theta+1} \Big|_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} (\chi-1)^{\theta+1} d\chi = 2 - \frac{1}{\theta+2} (\chi^{\theta+2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 - \frac{1}{\theta+2}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \chi = 2 - \frac{1}{\theta+2} \implies \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2-\bar{\chi}} - 2 = \frac{2\bar{\chi}-3}{2-\bar{\chi}}.$$

$$\frac{2}{2} L(0) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (0+1)(2_{i}-1)^{\theta} \Rightarrow h^{L(0)} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \int h^{(i+0)} + \theta h^{(2_{i}-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d \ln L(0)}{d \theta} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{1+0} + h^{(2_{i}-1)} \right] = \frac{n}{1+0} + h^{(2_{i}-1)} \cdot (2_{n-1}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta_{L} = -\frac{n}{L(2_{i}-1) \cdot (2_{n-1})} - 1$$

9. 设总体 X的分布建为 3 1 20(14) (1-6)2 , (21, 11, 24)是来自总体 X的容量和的简单 随机样本, N1、N2和N3分别为样本(81,22,12m)中取1,2和3朔个数,求: ① 日的短位计量,② 日的最大似然位计量分上; 图讨论 自是更是 0 够无偏位计,证明你的经论。 ニューーランド 解: ① $\overline{Z} = FX = \theta^2 + 4\theta(1-\theta) + 3(1-\theta)^2 = 3-20$: $\theta = \frac{3-\overline{Z}}{2}$: θ , $\overline{\eta} = \frac{3-\overline{Z}}{2}$: θ : 3 $L(\theta) = [P(z_{i}=1)]^{N_{i}} [P(z_{j}=2)]^{N_{2}} [P(z_{k}=3)]^{N_{3}}$ $= \theta^{2N_1} [20(1-\theta)]^{N_2} (1-\theta)^{2N_3} = 2^{N_2} \theta^{2N_1+N_2} (1-\theta)^{N_2+2N_3}$ = $h_1 L(0) = N_2 h_1^2 + (2N_1 + N_2) h_0^0 + (N_2 + 2N_3) h_1^{(1-0)}$ $\frac{2N_1+N_2}{dQ} = \frac{2N_1+N_2}{\theta} - \frac{N_2+2N_3}{1-\theta} = 0 \quad : \quad \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{2N_1+N_2}{2(N_1+N_2+N_3)} = \frac{2N_1+N_2}{2\eta}$ $\widehat{\mathbb{S}} = \widehat{\mathbb{F}} \left(\frac{2N_1 + N_2}{2n} \right) = \widehat{\mathbb{F}} \left(\frac{3n - (N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3)}{2n} \right) = \widehat{\mathbb{F}} \left(\frac{3 - \frac{1}{n}(N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3)}{2} \right) = \widehat{\mathbb{F}} \left(\frac{3 - \overline{\mathbb{S}}}{2} \right)$ $=\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2}ES=\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2}ES=\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2}(3-20)=0 \Rightarrow 0$ 是的铅光偏位计。 13. 总体区的银元学家度为 f(x)= { o e - o (2,, …, 2n) 是来自该总体区的容 为n的简单随机样, 台,三叉, 台三和的(n{z1,…,zn}, 证明: 0分,分静是0的老偏位计量;

 $\widehat{\mathbb{R}} \underbrace{\partial}_{1} \operatorname{tt} \widehat{\partial}_{2} \widehat{d}_{3} \widehat{d}_{2} .$ $\widehat{\mathbb{R}} \underbrace{\partial}_{1} \operatorname{F} \widehat{\partial}_{1} = \widehat{F} \widehat{Z} = \widehat{F} \widehat{Z}$

· 自是自好老偏位计量.

F 02 = F(nmin{z,,,, 2n}) = n F(min{z,,,,2n})

 $\int_{min\{8_{1},n,2n\}} (y) = + n \left[1 - F_{2}(y) \right]^{n-1} f_{3}(y)$

 $X F_{2}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \int_{0}^{y} de^{-\frac{2}{9}} dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{9}}, & \frac{1}{9} + 0 \text{ if } \end{cases}$

因此
$$E\hat{\theta}_{2} = nE(min\{x_{1}, ..., x_{n}\}) = n\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot n[1-F_{2}(y)]^{n-1}f_{2}(y)dy$$

$$= n^{2}\int_{0}^{+\infty} y \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}}[1-1+e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}}]^{n-1}dy = \theta^{2}\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{ny}{\theta} e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}n}d\frac{ny}{\theta} \stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} \frac{1}{\theta}\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\theta}e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}}d\frac{ny}{\theta}e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}n}d$$

$$||\hat{\mathbf{x}}|| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = |\hat{\mathbf{y}}|^{+\infty} dx = |\hat$$

$$D\hat{Q}_2 = D(n \min\{2_1, \dots, 2_n\}) = n^2 D(\min\{2_1, 2_2, \dots, 2_n\})$$

$$I \leq T = \min\{2_1, 2_2, \dots, 2_n\}$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{E} \, T^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 f_T(t) \, dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^2 \cdot n \, \frac{1}{\theta} \, e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} \int_{1-1}^{1-1} t \, e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} \int_{n-1}^{n-1} dt \\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{\theta} \, t^2 \, e^{-\frac{n}{\theta}} t \, dt \quad \frac{\frac{n}{\theta} t = t}{m^2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\theta^2}{n^2} t^2 \, e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} dt = \frac{\theta^2}{n^2} \int_{0}^{2} (t) \, dt = \frac{2\theta^2}{n^2} \int_{$$

$$M \cap DT = \frac{2\theta^{2}}{n^{2}} - (ET)^{2} = \frac{2}{n^{2}} \theta^{2} - \left|\frac{\theta}{\eta}\right|^{2} = \frac{\theta^{2}}{n^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\vec{O} \cdot \vec{O} = \vec{O} \cdot \vec{O} = \vec{O} \cdot \vec{O} = \vec{O} \cdot \vec{O} \cdot$$

17. 设某制生产的螺杆的直径区服从正态分布N(U,62),今从中随机地极取与只螺杆系 得直径为(轮:mm)

①日知 6=0.3,本从的置台度为外省的置台区间;

② 0 未知的置信度为 91%的置信区间.

而 N=1, 6=0.3, U== U0.024=1.96, 夏=1-(223+21.5+22.0+21.8+21.4)=21.8 · 研述区间为 (21.5370, 22.0630)

(a)
$$(\overline{X} - \frac{s}{5n} t + \frac{s}$$

20. 某家成有A、B两个到5号和模拟考试,A到510人,B到512人,模拟考试的缓如下: A到5:70,68,65,68,69,65,64,66,63,71
B班:68,65,68,69,68,67,63,70,59,64,68,62
发这两个到5的模拟发出发酵。

发这两个班的模拟考试或绩分别服从正态分布 N(N,6),N(N2,11),且相区独定本满个到土的平均成绩差 M,一从2的置信度为94岁的置信区的。

 $m = 10, 6, = 6; \overline{Z} = 66.9$ $n = 12, 6, = 11; \overline{Y} = 65.9167$ $U_{\underline{Z}} = U_{0.024} = 1.96$

デート本域的者 (-1.43が、3.3971)

22. 研究更相遇 A和机器 B生产的钢管的线,随前地抽取 机器 A生产的钢管18根次则等样本3差 S;=0.34,随前地抽取 机器 B生产的钢管13根,次小等样本3克 Si=0.29,由和器A和机器 B生产的钢管内经分制服从正态分布 N(M, 5.2),且相互缺乏,求两机器生产的钢管内经 3差比 5;162 研查信度 90%的 密信区间。

M = 18, $S_{1m}^{2} = 0.34$, $\overline{F}_{0.05}(17,12) = 2.5.828$ N = 13, $S_{2n}^{2} = 0.29$, $\overline{F}_{0.95}(17,12) = 0.420$

·压东苏国为(0.4539 , 2.7908)

ch 8.

2. 设某之件的使用寿命又服从正态分布N(J,100), 翻平均寿命不低于1600小时之件才会超,现一种比之件中随前地抽取了25个社件测得平均寿命为元=950小时, 过程是著个生水平以三0.05下判定这种允许是否会格?即接验假设H。: M2/000 ←>H.=以</000.

解虫题意,引知拒绝域为{(x1,~,xn) | x-1/0, n <-U_x }, 垫 以=1000, r=100, n=2 U0, x=1.645. 故拒绝域为{(x1,~,xn) | x < 967.1}, 本题中元=960 < 967.1 } 图样本港入拒絕域中,因而拒絕从。, 民户判定这种允许不会搭。

3. 解: 虫题意即接验假设H。: 从=70 <-> H,: 从=70.

而此时拒絕域为 $\{(\chi_1, ..., \chi_n) | \overline{x} - y_0 \int_{S} | z = (n-1)^2, \xi + n = 36. \chi_0 = 70, \lambda = 0.05, \lambda = 0.05$ $t_0.035 = 2.030.$ 故拒絕域为 $\{(\chi_1, ..., \chi_{36}) | | \overline{x} - 70 | z = 2.03 \over 6} = 0.3383 \}.$ 孝殿中京 = 66.5, s = | f = 0.2333 < 0.3383, 君 科 不 在 框 模 块

因而接受比。,即判定这次考试全体考生的平均成绩为70分。

6.解: 東殿意可知拒絕域为 {(x1, ···, xn) | (n-1) s² > 82(n-1)] 其中 n=10, 60=0.1

8.如约=16.919. 故拒絕域为 {(x1, ···, x10) | s² > 0.18809. 本殿中 s=01369;

样本落入枢绝域,因而判定论这的发现这成绩的总体3差6次十分。7.解:出题意即检验假设Ho;从=从2;从:从,中从2.

9. 某大型养鸡场想试验自鸡和黑鸡的重量是否有差异,随机地抽取11次月1次

白鸡: 5.4 7.1 9.1 8.2 9.1 8.1 7.4 7.1 8 9.1 6.1

黑鸡: 8.6 9.1 9 9.6 84 81 8 8.1 9.2 7.4

假设自鸡和黑鸡的件重分别服从正态分布 $N(M_1,a_1^2)$, $M(M_2,a_2^2)$ 试在显著性水平X=0.05 下, 检验假设 $H_0: a_1^2 < a_2^2 \longleftrightarrow H_1: a_1^2 > a_2^2$

解: 豆=7.7 下=8.55 m=11 n=10

Sm= to = 1/2 (xi-x)= 1.5040

Sn= d = (yi-y)= 0.4339

参见书 Pzh 表 8-4.

 $H_0: \alpha_1^2 \leq \alpha_2^2 \iff H_1: \alpha_1^2 > \alpha_2^2 \qquad F = \frac{S_{nm}}{S_n^2} \sim F(m-1, n-1)$

統计量 $f = \frac{S_m}{S_n^2} \approx 3.3135 > F_{\chi}(m-1, n-1) = F_{0.05}(10, 9) = 3.14$

》 样本观察直落入拒绝城中.

1. 设 (20t)= t61-101月-随机过程,其中 20th=A cocwt+B sin but. A. 占足相互独立同服从均值为D, 方差为Q2的正态分布 N(D, Q), 本:



<1>. 区的的一维分布函递又 F(X;t);

<27 Bct)的相关函数 Rz (s,t)

解: 1 HtG(-10), +10) as wt, sin wt 为常数. 而 A~N(o, a), B~N(o, a) 且 A,B相互独立、

.. as wt. A+ Sinut. B~ N(0, a) \$ 84) ~ N(0, a)

 $\mathcal{M}_{p} F(x; t) = P(\underline{x}(t) \leq x) = P(\underline{x}(t) - 0 \leq \frac{x - 0}{\alpha}) = \overline{\mathcal{J}}(\frac{x}{\alpha})$

(Set)= A ars wit + B sin wit 81s) = A as ws+ Bsin ws

=> 815). 8(t)= A2 as wt. asws+B2 sinwt. sinws+ AB(shlot.asws+aswt.sin

· · · Rx(S,t)= E [86) · 8(t)]

= aswt. assws. E(A2) + Shwt. sinws. E(B2) + Sin w(trs). E(AB) (ELA)= Var(A) + E(A)=A2, E(B)=A2 E(AB)= E(A). E(B)=0) = $\alpha^2 \cdot \cos[w(s-t)]$

2. 利用锅一枚硬币的随机试验定以一随机过程如下:

S(t)= \$ (8 Tit, 出现H 2t, 出现T -×<t<+100、

其中. H表示正面朝上、 T表示反面朝上· P(H)=P(T)=士, 求 &(t) 的二维分布 函数 F(x,y; 主,1)

区(之)= { 0 . 出现什 及D= ≤ 1 出现什 2 出现了

图(分)与图(1)此二随机变量的联合分布律办.

 $\frac{2(1)}{2} \frac{2(1)}{2} \frac{2}{2} = 0$

二维分布函数

F(x,y; \frac{1}{2},1)=P(8/\frac{1}{2})\(\delta X; \delta (0\delta y)=\)

05x(1) 4=+ of x=1 1 y<2. XZIA YZZ

- う、投「X(b): te (-內,+內) 是一随机过程, 井 X(t)= A Sin (wt+回) A与田見相互独立的随机变量, A在区间(-1,1)上服从均匀分布 U(-1,1), P(回= 年) 求X(t) 配均值函数 mg(t) 和相关函数 Rg (s,t)
- 解: D. Yte 1-19, tw). "A与田相互独立. .. A与Sh (wt+ 10)相互独立 msct)= E[8(t)]= EA. Esin(wt+ 10) = 0. Esin(wt+ 10)]=0
 - (a) $R_{a}(s,t) = E[Rs) \cdot X(t)] = E[A^{2} \cdot sin (ws+0)sin(ws+0)] = E(A^{2}) \cdot E[sin (wt+0)sin(ws+0)] = E(A^{2}) \cdot E[sin (wt+0)sin(ws+0)] = \frac{2^{2}}{12} + p^{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $E[sin(wt+0)sin(ws+0)] = \frac{1}{2}sin (wt+\frac{\pi}{4})sin (ws+\frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2}sin (wt+\frac{\pi}{4})sin (ws-\frac{\pi}{4})$ $= -\frac{1}{4}[ws(\frac{\pi}{2} + w(t+s))] ws(w(t+s))] \frac{1}{4}[ws(wt+s)-\frac{\pi}{2}) + wsw(t+s)$
 - $= \frac{1}{4} \sin \omega(t+s) + \frac{1}{2} \omega s \omega(t-s) \frac{1}{4} \sin \omega(t+s)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \omega s \omega(t-s)$
 - :. Rx (s,t)= \$ ws w(+-s).
- 7. 设随机过程 Z(t)=Z+ /t,-M<tc+xx 其中8. 「是两个随机变量、若已和(8. Y)的协与差矩阵为(a² Y) ** # Z(t) 的+办方差函数
- 解: $\forall s,t \in l-M,+M$) $m_{Z}(s) = E(Z) + \delta E(Y)$, $m_{Z}(t) = EZ + tEY$ $Z(s) \cdot Z(t) = Z^{2} + ts Y^{2} + SZY + tZY$
 - :. Rz b,t) = E[ZIS)ZIt)] = E(8)+ts E(1)+SEBT)+tE(81)
 - \Rightarrow Cov $z(s,t) = R_z(s,t) m_z(s) m_z(t)$
 - = E8+ ts Ex+ 1s+t) E8Y [(E8)+ st (Ex)+ (s+t)(E8:Ex)]
 - = Ez=(Ez)+ ts [Er=(Er)]+1s+t) [Elzr)-Ez. Er]
 - = A, 7 ts Az 2+ (s+t) y

9. 该 {N(t), t20} 是强度为人的海松过程,试成, p(N(t-d)=j|N(t)=k), d>0.

$$= \frac{P(N(t-\omega=j))}{P(N(t)=k)} P(N(t-d,t)=k-j)$$

$$= \frac{(t-d)x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{(xt)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k!}} e^{-x(t-d)} \frac{(xd)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(k-j)!} e^{-xd}$$

$$= \frac{k!}{j! (k-j)!} \frac{(t-d)^j d^{k-j}}{t^k}$$

$$= C_{k}^{j} \left(1 - \frac{d}{t} \right)^{j} \left(\frac{d}{t} \right)^{k-j} \qquad (j = 0, 1, 2, \dots k)$$

10.移动通信系统的基心是当的料务到达次数 {N(t), t>n/是龚度为礼的海凇过程每一个到过业务能被基站接受的概率为户,试术在时间 [0,t] 中被成功接受的状务数 &w 的一维概率为布律。

$$P(X(t)=k) = \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} P(N(t)=n) P(X(t)=k | N(t)=n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} \frac{P(t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot C_n^k p_k q_n k = \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda t} p_k (Ut)^k (\lambda t q)^{n-k}}{k! \cdot (n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{Utp)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t} \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{Utq)^l}{l!} = \frac{(\lambda t p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot e^{\lambda t q}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda t p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

15. 液 {W(x), t20\ 是参数为 A² 的维纳过程, S(x)=W(x)- AW(x-h), t20. 其中加及基本。 ① 及1)的一维概率密度函数 ② SU)的相关函数.

 $\int \mathcal{B}(t) = N(0, 6h + (1-a)^2 a^2(t-h)) = N(0, 6^2 [a^2(t-h) - 2a(t-h) + t]$ $\int \mathcal{B}(t)(x) = \int \int \int \int a^2(t-h) - 2a(t-h) + t$ $e^{-\frac{x^2}{26^2} [a^2(t-h) - 2a(t-h) + t]}$

②. $C_{\mathcal{B}}(S,t) = E(\mathcal{B}(S)\mathcal{B}(t)) - E(\mathcal{B}(S))E(\mathcal{B}(t))$: ('E\mathbb{Z}(t) = E\mathbb{Z}(t) = E\mathbb{Z}(t) = E\mathbb{Z}(t) = E\mathbb{Z}(t) = \mathbb{Z}(t) = \mathb

 $Cw(s,t) = 6^2 \min \{s,t\} = E(w(s)w(t)) - Ew(s) \cdot Ew(t)$ $= E(w(s)\cdot w(t)) - 0 \cdot 0 = E(w(s)w(t))$ $= E(w(s)\cdot w(t)) - 0 \cdot 0 = E(w(s)w(t))$

从母有 Cz(s,t)= 6°min {s,t} - a 6°min {s-h,t-h
"s,t=h
"s,t=h
"s,t=h
"s,t=h"

16. 设 (With), tin 是参数为6°的维纳过程,求: ① Zai= W(+) g(t) (g(t)) 是普通函数; ②. Zai=6°W(壳)的协选函数

解.①由例 9.3.6 知 Ca(s,t)= Cw(s,t)= 62 min {s,t}

Q. $W(t) \sim N(0, 6^2t)$ $= W(\frac{t}{a^2}) \sim N(0, 6^2\frac{t}{a^2})$ $\Rightarrow DW(\frac{t}{a^2}) = 6^2\frac{t}{a^2}$

ヲ D [a²w(点)]=a²6²t

8(t) S.t. 8(0)=0 齐次独立博量过程。

:. Cx (s,t) = Dx (min {t,s}) = 262 min {t,s}

2. 从数 1,2,11, N中任取一数, 记为名, 再从数 1,2,11, 名中任取一数, 记为名, 如此继续从1,11, 加州中任取一数,记为公, 说明 征, n>13 构成一齐灾马氐链, 并写出其状态空间和一步转移概率矩阵。

②
$$P(X_{n-1} = j | X_0 = in, X_1 = in, ..., X_n = in) = \begin{cases} 0 & j > in \\ \frac{1}{in} & j \leq in \end{cases}$$

$$= P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = in) \qquad \therefore$$
是马凡链.
$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \begin{cases} 0 & j > i \\ \frac{1}{i} & j \leq i \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \begin{cases} 0 & j > in \\ \frac{1}{i} & j \leq i \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \begin{cases} 0 & j > in \\ \frac{1}{i} & j \leq i \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \begin{cases} 0 & j > in \\ \frac{1}{i} & j \leq i \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \begin{cases} 0 & j > in \\ \frac{1}{i} & j \leq i \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = in) = \begin{cases} 0 & j > in \\ \frac{1}{i} & j \leq i \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = in) = \begin{cases} 0 & j > in \\ \frac{1}{i} & j \leq i \end{cases}$$

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$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = in)$$

(3)
$$P = (P_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \ddots \\ \frac{1}{N} & \frac{1}{N} & \cdots & \frac{1}{N} & \frac{1}{N} \end{bmatrix}$$

了袋中有5个黑球,5个原球,重复做下到试验:从袋中随机取一个球,若球是自己的现效四袋中;若是黑的,则不被圆袋中;设品是第几次取球后袋中所剩下黑球个数,试说明?公,●n>1}构成一齐次马凡链.

①、求出它的一步转移概率矩阵: ②直接水两步转移概率于2(12)

: {Bn, nel}构成一齐次马氏链、"结果与n元关"

② 设
$$\gamma_{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \gamma_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}$$

8. 设任意相继两天中,雨天转晴天的概率为15,晴天转雨天的概率为之。在一天的晴或雨互为选事件、以0表示晴天状态,以1表示雨天状态。若某天的天气状况分与昨天的天气状态有关,与南天的天气状况无关设备是第几天的状态,试图出了的,为11的一步转移概率矩阵。又若已知5月日为晴天,问5月3日为晴天,5月5日为雨天的概率各场办?

解: 由题知
$$Y_{n,2}$$
, $P(S_{n+1}=0)$ S_{n+2}) $= \frac{1}{5}$ $P(S_{n+1}=0)$ $= \frac{1}{5}$ $P(S_{n+1}=0)$ $= \frac{1}{5}$ $P(S_{n+1}=0)$ $= \frac{1}{5}$ $P(S_{n+1}=0)$ $= \frac{1}{5}$ $= \frac{1}{$

设 钥 旧 为 第 n 天, 別 欲求 $p(S_{n+4}=1 \mid S_{n=0})$ 及 $p(S_{n+2}=0 \mid S_{n=0})$ $p(S_{n+2}=0 \mid S_{n=0})$

$$P(4) = |74| = \frac{35}{144} + \frac{49}{12\times 18} = \frac{35}{144} + \frac{77}{12\times 18}$$

$$\frac{3t}{42\times 18} + \frac{77}{18^2} = \frac{49}{12\times 18} + \frac{121}{18^2}$$

$$P(8) = |74| = |82| = \frac{35}{12\times 18} + \frac{77}{12\times 18} = \frac{259}{12\times 18}$$

$$P(8) = |74| = |82| = \frac{35}{144} + \frac{77}{12\times 18} = \frac{259}{12\times 18}$$

9. 在一川新系统中,每一循环具有误差的概率取决于名前一个循环是受具有误差,以《表示误差状态,以表示无误差状态. 沒状态的一步转移概率矩阵 P为

域资明租应的齐次引维是遍历的,并其平稳分布;

- ①用这水;
- ② 利用 遍历性定理术.
- 解: $0 | \lambda F P | = (\lambda 4)(\lambda 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 1$ P关于 $\lambda_1 = 4$ 的 特征向量 $f_1 = [\frac{1}{2}]$, P关于 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的特征向量 $f_2 = [\frac{1}{2}]$.
 - $P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 - $\Rightarrow P(n) = P^{n} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}$
 - ③ 状态空间工={0,13是有限的} P(1)=P的每个元素均为正数) ⇒ 产次新钞至是3届历的。 设介=(x1,x2) 则由介P=介瓜水+X2=1(x1>0,x2>0)可得 x1====,x2==== 引平稳分析介=(=),=).